

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9410 號一千四百零九第

日七月十日光

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

歲廿九

PRICE 2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 2, NANGHAI, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, Hongkong 22nd November, General—CHINESE.

December 2, NINGPO, British str., 761, Potts, Shanghai 29th Nov., General—STEENSEN & Co.

December 3, TAMSU, British steamer, 919, Vardin, Sydney 8th November, Coal and General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.

December 3, FOMES, British steamer, 508, Harris, Swatow 2nd Dec., General—DUGLAS LAPEAK & Co.

December 3, CAMGORT, Dutch steamer, 1,291, J. Orell, Amoy 2nd Dec., General—JAMES MATTHEWS & Co.

December 3, ROBHAMPTON, British str., 1,396, Henderson, Swatow 2nd Dec., General—BUN HIN & Co.

December 3, HAIKONG, British steamer, 277, F. D. Goddard, Pakhoi 9th Nov., and Hoi-hou 2nd Dec., General—DOUGLAS LAPEAK & Co.

December 3, SWIFT, British g-t, from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

3RD DECEMBER.

Reckhampton, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

December 2, DORIS, German str., for Whampoa.

December 3, ZEPHYT, British gunboat, for Hoi-hou.

A FIVE ROOMED DOLL'S HOUSE.

KELLY & WALSH'S BOOKS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Horse Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners.

Anderson's Modern Horsemanship—A New Method.

Proctor's Horse, its Management & Treatment.

Yost's on the Horse.

Day's The Race-Horse in Training.

Matthew's Illustrated Horse Management.

Lupton on the Horse.

Anderson's School Training for Horses.

Hays' Horse Training and Management.

Armstrong's Horse Doctor.

Hays' Riding on the Flat and Across Country.

Stanchford's Horse in the Stable and Field.

On Horseback School and Rider by Anderson.

Huntress' Steeple Chase Riding.

Stanchford's Dogs and their Ways.

Simpson's Dogs of other breeds.

Modern Wild-Fowling by Wild Fowler.

Grimes on Choke-Bore Guns.

Button on Billiards.

Collier's Modern Billiards.

The American Hyley.

Kemp's Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing.

Kings' Practical Boat Building and Sailing.

The Swimming Instructor.

McLeod's Guide to Athletic Training.

The Best Season on Record by Capt. Penhall.

Illustrated by Sturges.

For Fashions, str., for Shanghai—Mr. Ramsay.

G. C. D. A. and Co., str., for Amoy.

For Clever's, str., for Singapore.

For Reckhampton, str., from Swatow—827

Chines.

For Hoi-hou, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—34

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For Hoi-hou, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—34

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REPORTS.

The Dutch steamer CONORT reports left

Shanghai on the 26th Nov., and had moderate

N.E. wind and fine weather.

The British steamer NINGPO reports left

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The British steamer PAKHOI reports left

Pakhoi on the 26th, and had fair, clear

weather to Batavia Straits; thence to port

strong N.E. winds and heavy seas.

The British steamer PAKHOI reports left

Swatow on the 2nd inst., and had fair N.E. mon-

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PENTHENES,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY,
AND
CERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON AND CO., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. 23.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

"Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited."

MARRIAGE.
At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. C. M. Vaughan, B.N., CHARLES CHRISTIAN MATSON, C.E., of Hongkong, to DOROTHY, daughter of Lieut. E. W. Lewis, B.N., of Falmouth, Mass.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 4TH, 1884.

One of the considerations which would probably weigh with any foreign Power in deciding as to the expedience or otherwise of going to war with China would be the contingency of rebellions breaking out in the empire. The population of the Central Kingdom, though certainly homogeneous in a sense to which few other great countries can pretend, are yet to a large extent divided in interests and sympathies. Between the natives of Chihli and the Cantonese a greater gulf yawns than divides the French and Spaniards, or the English and the Teutons. They spring from a common stock, it is true, but they speak another tongue, and climate and different conditions of life have wrought changes in their habits which have to a certain extent built up a wall of partition between them. Nevertheless a common literature, common traditions, and a common form of government modified by local circumstances, have served to preserve the tie which binds their interests together, and keeps them fairly satisfied with, if not loyal to, the Central Government. It is the same with other provinces. They accept their rulers from Peking, which city they have, by the traditions of centuries, come to regard as the centre of civilization, the source of all power, the chosen seat of the Dragon Throne. Even the alien dynasty is accepted with more or less passive content. The Chinese urge that they have absorbed the Manchus; that they (the sons of Hua) have not been absorbed. And this is practically true. Manchuria has had little influence in the vast Chinese Empire. The reigning dynasty imposed the queue upon the Chinese race, but in return they adopted the Chinese fabrics, literature, and language. In fact, the Manchus assimilated to the Chinese, and the feeling of subjection to a conqueror has hardly been felt in consequence. Of course there have been many insurrections during the Manchu domination, and the *zhang* of the Triad Society and White Lily Sect still is the overture of the reigning dynasty. But many of the revolts have been due to local causes, generally the oppression of the mandarins; hardly one has been the outcome of pure hatred of the dynasty. The Tai-ping rebellion was in its inception more an outbreak of religious fanaticism than a movement against the dynasty. Similarly with other insurrections; they have not been anti-dynastic at the commencement, but have had their rise in injustice or discontent, or they have been fomented by brigands who had been driven to a lawless career by sheer want.

It must not be supposed, however, that there is no desire among the Chinese for a change of Government. Many thousands of the thinking class believe that if they could get rid of the alien dynasty they could inaugurate reforms and promote the prosperity of the country. Others, again, and these a large party, wish to spread disaffection and get up a rebellion for the sake of plunder and for the opportunity it would give them to climb to power. The anti-dynastic societies are cautious, however, for they know full well, by bitter experience, that the Government have no mercy on convicted or even suspected conspirators, and hence they are not likely to move unless the time seems ripe and the moment suspicious. Finally, the Peking Government now occupy a very different position to many respects from that which they held when the Tai-pings devastated the country. They have thousands of soldiers who are equipped with arms of precision, are more or less drilled, and who are in every sense a match for three times the number of an undisciplined rabble. The Government also possess gunboats and arsenals, and have the telegraph at their command. They can move troops with greater expedition, and can mustachetea give point for quicker than was possible a quarter of a century ago. In former times the odds against them were, and hence it is not surprising that those who expected the breaking out of hostilities with France would soon be followed by a rebellion on a large scale in China. There has been disappointment. The Central Government are not so embarrassed by the war in Tonquin and the defence of Formosa and the coast that they cannot still spare troops and arms to arm a rebellion. Two small signs, one in Manchuria and another

Szechuan, have already been crushed, and the Government would not be very greatly dismayed if they had to grapple with more revolts of a similar nature. Nevertheless, while we admit the power of the Imperial Government, and acknowledge the opacity and the weakness of the disaffected societies throughout China, we are not prepared to say that no rebellion would be successful or that elements of serious danger do not exist in the empire. The Mahomedan rebellion in Yunnan and Kwachow, which was stamped out in 1873-74 with such frightful ferocity and unparalleled inhumanity, left behind it recollections and feelings which half a century will not obliterate, and though the repressive measures then adopted may still serve effectively to deter any renewal of it, unaided, their memory would stir to violent effort if encouraged and assisted. The frontier exists, *per se*, in South-western China; it is only necessary for the French to apply the spark. This is one danger. There is another, and that is more distant. The large numbers of soldiers that have been enlisted of late for operations against the French, on the conclusion of hostilities, have to be disbanded, and as it is the general rule to disperse them insufficiently paid, a well-founded fear is cherished by the moneyed classes in China of the consequences that may follow. The Hankow correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, referring to this possible peril, says:—

"The greater portion of the recruits now being collected about the country are thoroughly worthless, and would engage in a raid to plunder their own countrymen as soon as they would their country's enemies. This is well known to the people, as is also the fact that there is no money to pay them, and there is much concern on this account, felt by the better classes. Trouble is anticipated when these lawless vagabonds are discharged without their pay. It has occurred more than once since the Tai-ping rebellion that soldiers have been disbanded with their pay largely in arrears, and no money to be had until they had revolted and killed some of their officers and threatened to loot the city of Wuchang." Of course this is a contingency against which the Government can provide, if so minded; but will they? Another Government might profit by experience, but the Peking mandarins are, as a rule, too much engrossed in their own schemes to give much heed to matters that merely menace the peace and security of a distant province.

The *Erieburg Courier* of the 20th October—*"The Wargo," which arrived from the North on Thursday morning, called at the wrecked steamer *Changchow* at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to see if any assistance could be rendered. The steamers *Taikow* and *Polly* were in attendance on the wreck and when the *Wargo* got within half-mile both steamers got under way. The *Taikow* was in full sail and the result is that the unfortunate man, who had been working hard in New Britain for years past and who had no means of reaching his own country except by shipwreck at this port, was compelled to pay a fee of £10 for a few days' unending detention in *Chontow*." Mr. Hougham (says the *Courier*) referred to in the above, is a native of British India and was with Mr. Campbell called on the Colonial Treasurer, and again pleaded the Chinaman's cause. Mr. Dickson expressed regret that he could take no action, as the Attorney-General had decided that the tax was properly levied under the Act, and could not be returned.*

The British gunboat *Zephyr*, Lieut.-Commander G. K. Hope, left here yesterday for Hongkong.

The British gunboat *Fly*, Commander John Hope, left here yesterday for Singapore and home.

H.M. double-screw gun-vessel *Swift*, Lieut.-Commander Collett, arrived here yesterday from Canton.

The Japanese ironclad *Yodo*, Captain K. Wada, with Admiral Matsumura on board, left here yesterday for Japan.

We (Y. C. Daily News) are informed on good authority that the Chinese have succeeded in conveying a lakh and a half of taels of silver to Formosa by means of a junk—presumably for Liu Ming-chuan.

A telegram was received at Macau on the 29th November stating that a Chinese junk had secured the previous day at Batan, Macau, Norto, in which two hundred houses were burnt down and two lives were lost.

The ceremony of guard-mounting and trooping the colours was performed on the Garrison parade ground yesterday morning at 10 a.m. in the presence of Major-General Sargent, C.B., the present Governor, and with a march past. This will take place every Wednesday at 10 a.m., until further orders.

A sensible and useful step has been taken by some Portuguese gentlemen in the organisation of a co-operative store. The measure has taken the shape of a limited company, which was registered yesterday. The store will doubtless form a great boon to the section of the community for which it is primarily intended, and we wish them every success. Business was transacted yesterday at the store in Lyndhurst Terrace.

A seizure of a considerable number of arms was made by Inspector Quinney. "To found a rebel named Wai Ting in possession, 1 of 10 rifles, 94 pistols, 60 boxes of percussion caps of 1,000 in each, and some pistol and miscellaneous ammunition. The lot was valued at over \$300." Wai Ting was brought before Mr. Maclean yesterday morning, and charged with the possession of arms contrary to law. His stock was confiscated, and he was discharged.

The *Courier* says it is reported that a telegram has been received by the Chinese officials at Shanghai from Tonquin, etc. *"Lungchow (Kwang-ti) to the effect that the French are endeavouring to carry by assault the embankment of the river *Yam* and *Li* (Liang). The former was repelled with heavy losses, leaving 850 bodies on the field, and 92 prisoners were captured by the Chinese. The Chinese troops first were compelled to give way before the impetuous attack of the French, but bringing up their machine guns on the bank and being rallied by General Lin Jung-ting, the former were compelled to sound the retreat. At the commencement of the attack two small detached entrenchments were blown up by the French, and their garrisons of 400 men almost entirely annihilated. No mercy was shown by the French, and the Chinese retaliated when the time was ripe, and the French were repelled. The Chinese failed to dislodge 500 Chinese, and the former were compelled to sound the retreat. 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DEFENCELESS, &c.

John Graham, unemployed seaman, having been picked up in a helpless state of intoxication in the street on Tuesday evening, was fined \$1, and in default sent to gaol for a week.

Michael Driscoll and George Deacon, able seamen, were each fined \$2 for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, &c.

The second defendant was arrested in the midst of a drunken row in which he was engaged, and he struck the constable who walked him off, while the other man got himself into the same scrape by an indiscreet attempt to rescue his friend from the clutches of the myrmidons of the law.

BEFORE BOTH MAGISTRATES.

RAIDING SHANTOONS.—A sum of £1000, or £1500, was sent to gaol for eighteen months and hard labour for robbing a pair of earings from a woman named Cheng Kwei, on the 1st inst.

WOOSUNG.

H. E. Chou Fang-sien, Commander-in-Chief at Woosung, on the 27th November for Kiang Yia, was charged with having been tried by a certain high official. He will be tried by H. E. Tseng Kao-chuan. His Honour Chou Hsing-chien, Postal, who arrived yesterday from Nanking, will act as Commander-in-Chief of Woosung, during the absence of H. E. Chou Fang-sien. The corvette Chia-ki left on the 20th with two junks in tow, laden with coal for Kiang Yia. The Non-ton, cruiser, and Chien Ho, gunboat, also arrived on the 20th for cargoes of coal, &c., for Kiang Yia. Courier.

SHANGHAI.

A fire broke out about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d November in a dilapidated block of Chinese buildings situated in the upper end of Peking-road. The fire brigades turned out with promptitude. The engines were not made use of, as there was a sufficient supply of water from hydrants which were in close proximity. About 100 houses were burnt to the ground.

The firemen's endeavours to extinguish the flames were rendered difficult by the wind.

We learn that the terrible operation of exorcism was performed here on the 23d Nov.

for the first time successfully in this part of China. The operator was Miss Elizabeth Ralphyer, M.D., of the Women's Union Mission.

Doctors Ralphyer has in course of construction a hospital for native women on the French-road to Shanghai, designed with all the most recent improvements in medical architecture.

For the case referred to was obliged, as her own hospital has not yet been opened, to seek the good offices of the doctors attached to St. Luke's Hospital, Hongkong. A suitable room was specially prepared, and the result has amply rewarded the trouble taken. A tumour weighing more than a fourth part of the patient's entire weight was removed, and the patient is now ready to leave the hospital, perfectly recovered.

The patient in this instance came from the interior of the Ar-han province, attracted by reports of foreign surgical skill, and it is not too much to reasonably hope that this remarkable success will help to spread the renown of foreigners, and will bring within the reach of foreign aid a class of people and a class of cases which have hitherto had short shrift from the medical men in which advice and assistance can be obtained only from men abroad.

ILLNESS OF MR. MOSES MONTEFIORE.

LONDON, 31st October.

Six Moses Montefiore, the centenary of whose birth was recently celebrated, is present suffering from a cerebral affection, and some anxiety is felt concerning his recovery.

LONDON, 31st November.

Six Moses Montefiore, who was suffering from a cerebral affection, is now recovering.

ACCIDENT TO THE EX-EMPEROR EUGENE.

LONDON, 5th November.

The ex-Emperor Eugene has met with an accident, by which he sustained a slight fracture of the leg.

PROPOSED RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 1st November.

Baron Nordenstolj is endeavouring to enlist the interest and support of the Russian Government in organising an expedition to the Arctic regions.

RETURN OF LORD NORTHBROOK FROM CHINA.

LONDON, 1st November.

The Earl of Northbrook, who arrived here yesterday from Macao on his return journey to England, in an interview with M. Jules Ferry, the French Premier.

LONDON, 2nd November.

The Earl of Northbrook arrived in town to-night from Paris. The report that he had an interview with M. Jules Ferry is now said to be without foundation.

THE OSMIRIA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 3rd November.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of cholera in Naples during the last few weeks, and the epidemic has now ceased altogether.

LONDON, 2nd November.

Cholera has made its appearance in Nantes, in the department of Loire Inferieure, and a few deaths have been reported during the last few days.

LONDON, 4th November.

The cholera at Nantes is increasing, and several more deaths have occurred.

OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX IN THE BOUDJAN.

LONDON, 3rd December.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo that smallpox has broken out at Mersa Matruh, a town in the vicinity of the Nile Delta, and there were 100 cases.

The disease is rapidly spreading.

LONDON, 2nd November.

It was reported that a foreign vessel had arrived at the port of Kharoum, and that the crew had been attacked, to the number of 100, by a tribe who were away by their train, wore a hideous white skin dress, and with long train, with laces and orange blossoms.

AS THE BRIDE advanced towards the altar, a wedding march was played on the organ and violin, and during the blessing, there was more music, and when the ceremony was over, the organist struck up a hymn. M. Jules Ferry, the French Minister of the Consul-General for Germany respectively, signed the register on behalf of the bridegroom, while Messrs. J. K. Keswick and John Watson performed the same service for the bride. Then Mr. de Silva Pontes, Vice-Consul for Brazil, presented a address of congratulation.

CHOLERA AFTER OUTBREAK ON THE 27TH NOVEMBER.—A few deaths in a block of buildings behind the High Court, situated at the junction of Ningpo and Upper Quanpo Roads. The alarm was quickly given at Lushan Station, and soon after one o'clock, a large number of firemen and Mu-hu-loonge had arrived at the scene of the conflagration, with their engines and implements. The engines were not put into requisition, but the Mu-hu-loonge was attached, to the firemen's train, and first engaged of a policeman, who he knew where the man had fallen. Police Constable Johnson replied that he was the man and had fallen through a roof while chasing a thief, but had fortunately escaped without injury. More than one of the firemen were much the worse for the fire, and complaints have been made to us of their very disorderly and in many respects discreditable conduct after the fire.—Daily News.

NEWCHWANG.

22d November. U.S. general Polk was docked at 1000, and the weather was rendered quite safe for the winter. He appeared in the morning, in small force, but the weather is still considerably mild, the thermometer marking 12 to 20 degrees minimum. The *De Bois* is the only foreign vessel in port, all the other steamers and sailing ships, quite a large fleet, having safely crossed the bar, yesterday. The lightship will remain to the last moment across the bar.

The telegraph is now in full working order, and we shall have a good deal of communication.

The price is only 23 cents per word from this to Tientsin.—Daily News Correspondent.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Tamessi* arrived here yesterday morning with the Australian mail. We take the following telegrams from our Sydney and Calcutta files:

THE NEW GUINEA PROTECTORATE.

Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposes that the colonies should appoint a council to advise and assist Major-General Scratchley as High Commissioner of New Guinea. Lord Derby also asks the colonies to double the present subsidy of £15,000 which he has promised to contribute, and the Australian colonies to purchase the offices of a steamer to be employed in the service of the Protectorate.

LONDON, 4th November.

The Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has announced that the decision of the Imperial Government with reference to the New Guinea protectorate and the Pealea question is still. Lord Derby has also admitted that the New Guinea protectorate must ultimately be dissolved.

LONDON, 5th November.

The Government of New South Wales has declined to agree to the proposal made by the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the annual subsidy of £15,000 to be contributed by the Australian colonies in connection with the New Guinea Protectorate should be doubled.

THE FEDERATIVE BILL.

LONDON, 29th October.

The Agents-General of the various colonies are urging upon Lord Derby, Secretary of State for the Colonies to press for the exclusion of French residents from New Caledonia.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

LONDON, 14th November.

Negotiations are pending with a view to obtaining the consent of the New South Wales Government to the introduction of the Enabling Bill into the Imperial Parliament during the present session.

LONDON, 14th November.

The Council of the British Association for the advancement of science will meet on the 11th instant, in order to decide upon the place where the association shall assemble in 1886.

London, 3d November. The Imperial Federation Conference will resume on the 10th instant. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., will preside.

The Times remarks that the temporary delay in the establishment of Australian federation is neither surprising nor lamentable, and points out that the colonies are not yet in a position to federate.

The second defendant was arrested in the midst of a drunken row in which he was engaged, and he struck the constable who walked him off, while the other man got himself into the same scrape by an indiscreet attempt to rescue his friend from the clutches of the myrmidons of the law.

LONDON, 10th November.

The Agents-General of the colonies, with the exception of Sir Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, are urging upon the Imperial Government the expediency of introducing the Federation Enabling Bill into Parliament during the present session.

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EXTRACTS.

A PREFACE.
"Sold where at my justice gate?"

Said the Sultan, turning red:

"Nor needed my known commands."

"Then off with the villain's head!"

"But stay—" and he twisted his beard.

"The fellow is bold, is he not?"

"I will taste his cakes and wine,

Even his upstart body rot."

O Sultan of Many Minds!

My words are at your gate.

I will bear your blame or praise;

And the verdict I await.

EPITRIGRAMS IN ENVELOPES.

Sir Rowland Hill may be said to have dealt the death blow to letter-writing as a fine art. The pony post at once levelled all classes and all capacities. The greatest writers of this end of the nineteenth century seldom rise above the commonplace of life in a letter. But when our ancestors of the Georgian era compiled an "epistle," which took from three to four days going from London to York, which was sealed with the family arms, and "franked" by a representative of the post, they felt as if they were placed upon their mettle, and bound in honour to fill it with something more than remarks about the weather, or inquiries after the well-being of the house circle to which it was addressed. Those who had already "burned their boats," and taken the plunge from private into public life, wrote letters for posterity. They selected their correspondents, as their immediate predecessors in literature had selected their "patrons," and sent epigrams by post which they fondly hoped would be household words when the "dynamics" to whom they were often addressed were dead and forgotten.

Horace Walpole, polished and repolished, copied and recopied, the letters on which he built his literary immortality. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, although her letters have the look of being unstudied and natural, produced the desired effect by the most decided of all arts—the art that conceals art; and there was D'Alembert, the philosopher and epicure, whom we had writing to Madame du Deffand:—"I have already had the honour to tell you that you could keep my letters. Very few have seen them. You alone have a copy of them. It is of all that I have done in my life the only thing that I should wish to subserve when I am no more." It is one of the curiosities of literature, that Horace Walpole, after writing to Mme.

"There is scarce a book in the world I love so much as her [Madame de Sévigné's] letters" should have opened a correspondence with the gifted letter writer on whom her literary mantle fell. The Marquise de D'Albret presided over the most famous salon of her time—probably the most famous gathering of wits and beauties next to that which crowded the rooms of the Hotel Rambouillet. In her young days her epigrams sparkled at her supper table; in her old, blind days they were sent in envelopes to D'Alembert and Voltaire and Jean Jacques. All the lady wits appear to have been gourmandes in those days. Horace writes to the Marquise herself not to eat, too much; and Madame de Tilianges, also a brilliant letter-writer, exhorts her with the reflection, "On no visible point a table." Bright and witty as her letters are, the value of her correspondence has been enormously enhanced by the wealth of epigrams quavered in the post by those who corresponded with her. Voltaire, however, attributes to Madame du Deffand herself the most popular and often-quoted of all epigrams—one that has been transferred to every language under the sun. The story goes that, after St. Denis was decapitated, he carried his head between his arms from Paris to St. Denis. Crosses were afterwards erected by the superstitious at all the places where his saint had rested on his pilgrimage. Cardinal Polignac, telling the story to Madame du Deffand, added that Denis had no trouble in carrying his head save to the first station. Upon which the Marquise said, "Je crois bien! En effet, de ce genre il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte." She never let an occasion slip of having a sip at the Church: Writing to Madame de Parabère she says of the Church Catechism, "I was hardly ten years old when I began to understand nothing in it, and she said to the curé on her deathbed, 'Spare me three things—no questions, no reasons, no sermons!'

Most of the famous beauties of the age of Louis XIV, half the right-handed ladies whose escapades fill the pages of Bussy's "Histoire Amoureuse des Grâces," stol an hour now and then from their intrigues to build up a reputation for letter writing. The beautiful Duchesse de Longueville, the Duchesse de Mazarin, Madame de Coulanges, even the fair Athénais de Mortemart, Marquise de Montespan, coined epigrams and witticisms, an eye, and even moral maxims, on letter paper, which they hoped might survive their faded looks and their damaged reputations. The letters of Madame de Maintenon—passes a peculiar interest from the light they throw on contemporary history. As Madame de Sévigné tells us of the disgrace and trial of the great Minister Fouquet, so Madame de Maintenon's letters are full of the career of Colbert, and the rise and fall of the impious Louis XIV. Her own marvellous rise to power is told here, too, simply enough, from the early days when, as governess to Mademoiselle de Montespan's children, she wrote daily accounts of her charges to the King's favourite, until she ousted Mademoiselle, and took her place. Then we have graphic accounts of the continual broils between the two ladies. She writes to Ninon de Lenclos, "Madame de Montespan called upon me yesterday, and overwhelmed us with reproaches. The King came in and surprised us in the middle of a conversation which had a happier termination than commencement. He told us to kiss and make friends. But you know this latter article is not made to order." He added with a laugh that it was easier to give peace to Europe than to two women! Madame de Maintenon's seat against the Reformers appears at a very early day. But she thought of humerous methods that the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was hoped that the grudges and trials of the great Minister Fouquet, so Madame de Maintenon's letters are full of the career of Colbert, and the rise and fall of the impious Louis XIV. Her own marvellous rise to power is told here, too, simply enough, from the early days when, as governess to Mademoiselle de Montespan's children, she wrote daily accounts of her charges to the King's favourite, until she ousted Mademoiselle, and took her place.

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over made out; and she wrote a conundrum on her postcard for "puzzlers" to guess:—

"I am a trout and a salmon; I am a trout and a salmon."

Devina and non of mon sort."

"I am a trout and a salmon; I am a trout and a salmon."

"I am a trout and a salmon; I am a trout and a salmon."

"I am a trout and a salmon; I am a trout and a salmon."

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